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NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

IN

MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY

A selected group of portraits
from the Portrait Collections
maintained in the

ART SECTION
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NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS IN MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY

An exhibition of portraits from the Art Section's collections.

A half-century of progress in the medical sciences may well be measured by the achievements of the Nobel Laureates in medicine and physiology. From 1901 when the first award was bestowed on Emil von Behring to 1956 and last year's winners, Dr. Werner Forssmann, Dr. Dickinson W. Richards Jr. and Dr. André Cournand, a total of fifty-nine physicians and physiologists have received the Nobel Award in Physiology and Medicine. For this exhibition, portraits of over forty laureates are selected and are on display together with their own personal descriptions of their discoveries.

CHRONOLOGY

- 1901 *Emil von Behring, 1854-1917.
"For his work on serum therapy, especially its application against diphtheria..."
- 1902 *Sir Ronald Ross, 1857-1932.
"For his work on malaria, by which he has shown how it enters the organism and thereby has laid the foundation for successful research on this disease and how to combat it."
- 1903 *Niels Ryberg Finsen, 1860-1904.
"In recognition of his contribution to the treatment of diseases, especially lupus vulgaris, with concentrated light rays, whereby he has opened up a new avenue to medical science."
- 1904 *Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, 1849-1936.
"In recognition of his work on the physiology of digestion, by which, in essential respects, he has transformed and enlarged our knowledge of this subject."
- 1905 *Robert Koch, 1843-1910.
"For his investigations and discoveries in regard to tuberculosis."
- 1906 *Camillo Golgi, 1844-1926 and
*Santiago Ramón y Cajal; 1852-1934.
"In recognition of their work on the structure of the nervous system."

*Portrait included in Exhibition.

- 1907 Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, 1845-1922.
 "In recognition of his work regarding the role played by protozoa in causing diseases."
- 1908 Elie Metchnikoff, 1845-1916 and
 *Paul Ehrlich, 1854-1915.
 "In recognition of their work on immunity."
- 1909 Theodor Kocher, 1841-1917.
 "For his works on the physiology, pathology, and surgery of the thyroid gland."
- 1910 Albrecht Kossel, 1853-1927.
 In recognition of the contributions to the chemistry of the cell made through his work on proteins, including nucleic substances."
- 1911 *Allvar Gullstrand, 1862-1930.
 "For his work in the dioptries of the eye."
- 1912 *Alexis Carrel, 1873-1944.
 "In recognition of his works on vascular suture and the transplantation of blood vessels and organs."
- 1913 *Charles Richet, 1850-1935
 "In recognition of his work on anaphylaxis."
- 1914 Robert Bárány, 1876-1936.
 "For his work on the physiology and pathology of the vestibular apparatus,"
- 1915-1918 No award
- 1919 Jules Bordet, 1870-
 "For his discoveries in regard to immunity."
- 1920 August Krogh, 1874-1949.
 "For his discovery of the regulation of the motor mechanism of capillaries."
- 1921 No award

- 1922 *Archibald Vivian Hill, 1886-
 "For his discovery relating to the production of
 heat in the muscles."
- and
- ⁶
- *Otto Meyerhof, 18~~84~~⁶-1951
 "For his discovery of the fixed relationship
 between the consumption of oxygen and the metabolism
 of lactic acid in muscle."
- 1923 *Frederick Grant Banting, 1891-1941
- and
- *John James Richard Macleod, 1876-1935.
 "For their discovery of insulin."
- 1924 William Einthoven, 1860-1927
 "For his discovery of the mechanism of the
 electrocardiogram."
- 1925 Nobel Award
- 1926 Johannes Fibiger, 1867-1928.
 "For his discovery of the Spiroptera carcinoma."
1927. Julius Wagner-Jauregg, 1857-1940.
 "For his discovery of the therapeutic value of
 malaria inoculation in the treatment of dementia
 paralytica."
- 1928 Charles Nicolle, 1866-1936
 "For his work on typhus."
- 1929 Christiaan Eijkman, 1858-1930.
 "For his discovery of the antineuritic vitamin."
- and
- Frederick Gowland Hopkins, 1861-1947.
 "For his discovery of the growth-stimulating vitamins."

- 1930 *Karl Landsteiner, 1868-1943.
"For his discovery of the human blood groups."
- 1931 Otto Warburg, 1883-
"For his discovery of the nature and mode of action of the respiratory enzyme."
- 1932 Charles Sherrington, 1857-1952.
and
Edgar Douglas Adrian, 1889-
"For their discoveries regarding the function of the neurons."
- 1933 Thomas Hunt Morgan, 1866-1945.
"For his discoveries concerning the function of the chromosome in the transmission of heredity."
- 1934 *George Hoyt Whipple, 1878-
*George Richards Minot, 1885-1950
and
*William Parry Murphy, 1892-
"For their discoveries concerning liver therapy against anemias."
- 1935 Hans Spermann, 1869-1941.
"For his discovery of the organizer effect in embryonic development."
- 1936 *Sir Henry Dale, 1875-
and
Otto Loewi, 1873-
"For their discoveries relating to the chemical transmission of nerve impulses."
- 1937 Albert von Szent-Györgyi, 1893-
"For his discoveries in connection with the biological combustion processes, with especial reference to vitamin C and the catalysis of fumaric acid."

1938 Corneille Heymans, 1892-
 "For his discovery of the role played by the sinus and aortic mechanisms in the regulation of respiration."

1939 Gerhard Domagk, 1895-
 "For his discovery of the antibacterial effects of prontosil."

1940-1942 No award

1943 Henrik Dam, 1895
 "For his discovery of vitamin K."
 and
 Edward A. Doisy, 1893
 "For his discovery of the chemical nature of vitamin K."

1944 Joseph Erlanger, 1874-
 and
 Herbert Spencer Gasser, 1888-
 "For their discoveries regarding the highly differentiated functions of single nerve fibers."

1945 *Alexander Fleming, 1881-
 *Ernst Boris Chain, 1906-
 and
 *Howard Walter Florey, 1898-
 "For the discovery of penicillin and its therapeutic effect for the cure of different infectious maladies."

1946 Hermann Joseph Muller, 1890-
 "For his discovery of the production of mutations by means of x-ray irradiation."

1947 *Bernardo Alberto Houssey, 1887-
 "For his discovery of the part played by the hormone of the anterior pituitary lobe in the metabolism of sugar."

1947

*Carl F. Cori, 1896- and
*Gerty T. Cori, 1896-

*For their discovery of how glycogen is catalytically converted."

1948

Paul Müller, 1899-

"For his discovery of the high efficacy of DDT as a contact poison against several arthropods."

1949

Walter Rudolf Hers, 1881-

"For his discovery of the functional organization of the interbrain as a coordinator of the activities of the internal organs."

and

Egas Moniz, 1874-

"For his discovery of the therapeutic value of pre-frontal leucotomy in certain psychoses."

1950

*Edward Calvin Kendall, 1886-
*Philip Showalter Hench, 1896-

and

*Tadeus Reichstein, 1897-

"For their discoveries concerning the suprarenal cortex hormones, their structure and biological effects."

1951

*Max Theiler, 1899-

"For his development of vaccines against yellow fever."

1952

*Selman A. Waksman, 1888-

"For his discovery of streptomycin, the first antibiotic substance efficacious against tuberculosis."

1953

*Fritz A. Lipmann, 1899-

"For his discovery of co-enzyme A and its importance in intermediary metabolism."

*Hans Adolf Krebs, 1900-

"For his discovery of the citric acid cycle."

1954

*Thomas H. Weller, 1915-

*Frederick C. Robbins, 1916-

and

*John F. Enders,

"For their cultivation of the poliomyelitis viruses
in tissue culture."

1955

*Hugo Theorell, 1903-

"For his discoveries concerning the nature and
mode of action of oxidative enzymes."

1956

*Werner Forssmann, 1904-

*Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., 1896-

*André F. Cournand, 1896-

"For their work in perfecting the method of cardiac
catherization and its application in the study of
diseases of the heart and lungs."

